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THE FEDERAL EXTENSION HORTICULTURIST

Number 2

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C. P. Close, Senior Extension Horticulturist

Annual reports are the main item of interest this month. Some of the main points of a good report are a clear statement of the lines of work or projects, the methods used, the cooperating parties, the results obtained and their application, and photographs. Additional matter included are circular letters, pamphlets, spray notice cards, bulletins, newspaper clippings, etc. Photographs add wonderfully to the appearance and understanding of a report, and should be used freely.

You may wonder whether annual reports are ever read after they reach Washington. They certainly are read, read again, reread, quoted, abstracted, and dissected. Annual report funerals are not permitted here in the Extension Service.

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United States Department of Agriculture
Division of Cooperative Extension and
Bureau of Plant Industry Cooperating

Editorial

We appreciate the numerous letters that have come in, commending the reissuance of the Federal Extension Horticulturist. We hope to get this out from time to time, as material accumulates and time permits. Letters received are asking: "What are the other fellows doing?" This query will be answered if you will send in your stories. There should be a dozen or more good stories in every issue.

What are your suggestions for improving this publication? Would it be desirable to appoint four regional men - one for the northeastern States, one for the southern States, one for the central States, and one for the western States - to help get material for each issue?

Do you need Federal bulletins? If so, perhaps we can get them for you. We hope to have a list of the recent Government horticultural bulletins in the next number of the Federal Extension Horticulturist.

By the way, send in some corking good stories for the Christmas number.

State Specialists

The object of this section is to introduce the new specialists taking positions in horticultural extension and to mention those leaving the work. Our former request is repeated, that some one in each State kindly notify us of changes in position.

Mr. T. D. Holder resigned as extension specialist in canning crops in Maryland on March 15, 1935. Mr. H. A. Hunter was transferred from another position to succeed him.

Mr. Fred Draper has resigned as extension horticulturist in Arizona, and the position has not yet been filled.

On September 16, 1935, Oscar L. Wyman was appointed assistant to Prof. A. K. Gardner in fruit and farm crops work in Maine. Professor Gardner will now devote most of his time to fruit work. George F. Warren, Jr., became regional specialist in truck crops work in Cumberland and York counties, Maine, on October 1, 1935. His office is with the county agent in Portland.

Dr. L. P. Batjer left the extension service at Ithaca, N. Y., to accept the position made vacant by Prof. Lief Verner, who resigned to become head of the department of horticulture in Idaho.

Mr. G. L. Ricks gave up his position in Michigan to accept a position with the Bean Spray Pump Company. He has been succeeded by Mr. T. A. Merrill.

While Prof. D. J. Bushey is absent from Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., on sabbatical leave, taking work at Ohio State University, his duties have been assumed by Dr. A. M. S. Fridham of the department of floriculture.

North Dakota becomes the forty-sixth State with a State horticultural extension project, and has appointed Mr. Victor Lundeen as extension horticulturist.

In South Dakota, Mr. F. L. McMahon has succeeded Mr. A. L. Ford, who has gone into entomological work at the college.

Mr. A. B. Fite follows Prof. H. C. Stewart who has resigned as horticulturist specialist in New Mexico.

The Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases

Watch this section for results direct from the fruit, nut, vegetable, and ornamentals research men located in many parts of the United States, as well as at the new Beltsville, Md., horticultural farm. The

following quotation is from a letter of October 24, 1935, written by Dr. E. C. Auchter, acknowledging receipt of the first number of the Federal Extension Horticulturist:

"I am interested in seeing the new issue of The Federal Extension Horticulturist. Whenever the men are anxious to get their results before the State extension people, I am sure they will be glad to contribute to the Extension Horticulturist."

True Stories from the States

Four very interesting stories have been contributed for this number of the Federal Extension Horticulturist. It is hoped that these will arouse so much enthusiasm among our State groups that many others will follow. Remember the more you put into this section the more you will get out of it.

Christmas Decorations

Miss Lucile G. Smith, Landscape Specialist,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Several years ago I was driving through one of the rural sections with a home demonstration agent, and we noticed the many artificial Christmas decorations being used by the people there. These decorations had cost anywhere from 10 to 50 cents and were in no way as attractive as those made of native materials would have been. I suggested to the agent that there was a wonderful possibility for a short lesson on home-made Christmas decorations. A meeting was scheduled in a county several weeks before Christmas, and the regular outline lesson was used as a guide. From this simple start, the interest has spread throughout the State, and more than 12,000 people have reported that they are using the information given in this lesson. Four hundred sixty-four local leaders are assisting in carrying this teaching to interested groups. Decorations valued at a total of \$9,131.10, either in savings or in cash returns, have been reported. Some of these pieces sold at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$2.50.

Besides the actual cash returns, a good deal of satisfaction has been derived from the comments made by individuals as to the help this has been to some of them. One woman sold enough of these pieces to buy "a much needed outfit of clothes, even a coat for my son in school. I had been afraid we could not send him because he was so poorly dressed, but now he can go and my pride is satisfied."

Two university students were taught by their mother, who had attended these demonstrations, how to make decorations. They set to

work and made over \$75, which was sufficient to pay their tuition at a university near their home. Because of the expense, they had felt that they could not continue with their courses.

Another woman who lives in a very rural section told me that her husband had been out of work, and they had had practically no cash for eight months. When the Christmas season approached, she and her husband decided not to mention it to the children, for they had absolutely no money to buy presents, or even anything special in the way of food for Christmas day. After attending the lesson demonstration and finding that she could make these decorations out of material growing on her own property and with no outlay for construction material, she started to work. She made a good supply of wreaths and table decorations, and took them to a storekeeper in a nearby village, who sold them for her. The next time she was in the store he gave her the money he had received from the sales. Tears filled her eyes as she related the experience, and said that there was money enough to buy a present for everyone, and a good dinner, and they had a real Christmas after all. She made gift packages of wreaths, balls, and garlanding, and sent them to her people in a distant city. She added that they were more pleased with these presents than they had been with the knickknacks for which she had spent money in the past.

After a few experiences of this sort, the lesson seems less trifling than it might have seemed in the beginning, when one simple thought of it as teaching people how to make decorations that the average person might buy without any thought of the small outlay. If any extension workers are interested in using any of these outlines, I shall be only too glad to supply copies of those I have used.

The 90% Clean Apple Club Demonstrates the Effectiveness of the New Hampshire Spray Program

Mr. C. O. Rawlings, Extension Horticulturist,
University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

In one of the toughest years in a decade to control orchard pests, 28 orchardists in the Clean Apple Club placed 29 percent of the entire New Hampshire commercial apple crop in the club. In order to determine the orchards up to standard, 45 were examined. The fruit in all these totaled 215,700 bushels or about 42 percent of the total commercial production of 516,000 in this State. The success made by the men this year demonstrates the growers' increasing mastery over their orchard enemies due to improvements in orchard management and spraying. In 1931 for comparison, which was nearly as bad a year as this one to control apple scab fungus, the total amount of 90 percent clean fruit was 50,000 bushels as compared with 149,550 this year. That year, there were only 11 orchards to qualify, whereas this year there were 28.

These high-ranking orchards are to be found in practically every fruit district of the State. The growers furnish the extension service

with a spray record of the materials used and time of application. The records are analyzed and the data used in fruit meetings.

The 90% Club is described in the 1933 A. S. H. S. report, pages 617-20.

Plant More Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers

Mr. W. O. Edmondson, Extension Horticulturist,
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

The farm garden, lawn, and tree-planting improvement program initiated by the extension service on the Willwood irrigation project south of Powell, Wyo., is spreading in favor and influence over the whole project.

This program was started in 1933 when 10 interested farmers entered their homes, stating they would follow through with a 3- to 5-year improvement program and make a few plantings each year. In 1934, 10 more farms were added to the list, and, in 1935, 10 additional ones were added.

The improvements made are attracting much attention at the present time because trees are making a wonderful growth, and even on the newest places started in 1935, plantings have done exceptionally well, notwithstanding the fact that most of the plantings were made on entirely raw land.

Mrs. Earl Murray is the energetic and able project leader on the Willwood project. She gives generously of her time and energy in locating plants for all of the places and assisting with the plans. Each farmer is following a landscape plan drawn at the beginning of the program. These plans usually show a pretty complete outline of what plantings are desired, so that each year as a few are added they are planted according to specifications to enhance the beauty of the whole place.

The program is certainly beneficial in many ways, and there are many farmers not registered in the program who are improving their places. In other words, they see the good work of their neighbors, and it behooves them "to keep up with the Jones."

Landscape Work Grows in West Virginia

Mr. T. D. Gray, Extension Landscape Architect,
College of Agriculture, Morgantown, W. Va.

Here in West Virginia we have had to approach our landscape work somewhat differently from the work in other States. When I started the work as extension landscape architect in 1923-4, there was considerable lifting of eyebrows and shrugging of shoulders relative to a project of this type. There was quite definite opposition to the planting of trees

and brush around the farm homes. Indeed, the general attitude seemed to be that the only landscape of any value was one which was entirely devoid of such things as trees and shrubs. You see, the forests had been one of the prime impediments and foes to the rural people of the State for a long time.

At first it was necessary to take key homes in various communities, make plans for these homes, and follow them up as demonstrations.

The next step was home grounds contests in which those interested were asked to enroll, and for whom plans were made with the idea of using them as demonstrations. These proved very popular and were carried out in approximately half of the counties of the State.

Today opposition to improvement of home grounds through the use of planting trees, shrubs, and flowers is practically nil, and the calls for this type of work today far exceed any possibility of taking care of them. The calls come today not only from our rural people, but from garden clubs, civic clubs, and our larger cities.

Some of our communities have reached the stage at the present time where they feel there is a sufficient amount of interest aroused to sponsor community projects. Three communities have definitely established goals and have already initiated their work. Naturally the results of these communities will be publicized, and I am sure the result will be a very healthy one throughout the State.

We have very few strictly rural communities in the State, the vast majority being partly rural and partly industrial. The industrial people are beginning to realize the value of the work and are ready to join in a State-wide program.

We have under contemplation a State-wide meeting of all public utilities to insist that they employ a trained forester or landscape architect to supervise the pruning and trimming of trees along the right of ways. This will be a big advancement to the State, and it looks at this time as though they will be glad to go along with it.

We have succeeded in having a landscape architect appointed to the State road commission, resulting in the planting of more than forty miles of highway this past year. The district engineers have cooperated very nicely; many miles of banks for which they had no available material for planting were covered with the weeds and trash mowed along the roadside. In addition old hay and straw were donated by farmers along the highways and used to cover the banks, resulting in a very nice growth of weeds and grasses this fall.

Many of the other States are far ahead of West Virginia in work of this type at the present time; however, I believe the seeds which have been sown in the past have sprouted and are developing today into the

fruits of real accomplishments.

Scientific Horticultural Publications

Several of the State extension horticulturists have expressed a desire to have the scientific horticultural publications listed in the Federal Extension Horticulturist. We realize the value of such a list to the State specialists and are very glad to comply with the request. Beginning with January 1935, the publications will be listed by months as is done with the extension publications.

Received During January 1935

- California College of Agriculture, Berkeley.
 What Research Has Done for Subtropical Agriculture,
 Achievements of the Citrus Experiment Station.
 Sta. pub. (unnumbered) 1934.
- Florida College of Agriculture, Gainesville.
 The Asparagus Caterpillar, Its Life History and
 Control. Sta. Bull. 271, 1934.
 Avocado Production in Florida. Sta. Bull. 272,
 1934.
- Georgia Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment.
 Irish Potatoes at Georgia Mountain Experiment Sta-
 tion. Sta. Circ. 103, 1934.
 Apples for North Georgia. Sta. Circ. 104, 1935.
 Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton.
 Winter Legume Cover Crops for the Coastal Plain
 of Georgia. Sta. Bull. 23, 1934.
- Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana,
 Effects of Prolonged Storage on Forcing Qualities
 of Summer-budded Roses. Sta. Bull. 409, 1934.
 Factors Influencing the Refrigeration of Packages
 of Apples. Sta. Bull. 410, 1934.
- Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia.
 Greenhouse Pests and Their Control. Sta. Bull.
 342, 1934.
 Causes of Cull Apples. Sta. Bull. 343, 1935.
 Starting the Orchard. Sta. Circ. 181, 1934.
- New York New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.
 Electric Hotbeds for Propagating Woody Cuttings.
 Sta. Bull. 618, 1934.

New York-Contd. New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.
Random Notes on Fruit Tree Rootstocks and Plant
Propagation. Sta. Bull. 649, 1934.
Zinc Oxide as a Seed and Soil Treatment for Damping-
off. Sta. Bull. 650, 1934.

Tennessee College of Agriculture, Knoxville.
Sour-Cherry Spraying. Sta. Circ. 50, 1934.

West Virginia College of Agriculture, Morgantown.
European Canker of Black Walnut and Other Trees.
Sta. Bull. 261, 1934.

Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison.
Consumer Preferences for Potatoes. Sta. Res. Bull.
124, 1934.

Received During February 1935

California College of Agriculture, Berkeley.
Fire Blight of Pears and Related Plants. Sta.
Bull. 586, 1934.
Bionomics of the Walnut Husk Fly, Rhagoletis com-
pleta. Hilgardia, Vol. 8, no. 11, 1934.

Florida College of Agriculture, Gainesville.
A Preliminary Report on Zinc Sulphate as a Correc-
tive for Bronzing of Tung Trees. Sta. Bull. 273,
1934.

Georgia Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment.
Muscadine Grapes, Culture, Varieties, and Some Prop-
erties of Juices. Sta. Bull. 185, 1934.
Important Diseases of Pepper in Georgia. Sta. Bull.
186, 1934.

Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.
Bramble Fruits, Raspberries, Blackberries, Dew-
berries. Sta. Circ. 427, 1935.

Louisiana Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
Louisiana Copenhagen Cabbage, Methods of Breeding
and Description. Sta. Bull. 260, 1934.

Maryland University of Maryland, College Park.
Roadside Markets in Maryland. Sta. Bull. 365, 1934.
Studies on Firmness and Keeping Quality of Certain
Fruits. Sta. Bull. 366, 1934.
Spray Residue Removal from Apples. Sta. Bull. 368,
1934.

- Missouri Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, Mountain Grove.
 Orchard Soil Management. Sta. Bull. 28, 1934.
- New Hampshire University of New Hampshire, Durham.
 Results of Seed Tests for 1934. Sta. Bull. 282,
 1934.
- New York New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.
 Control of the Spruce Gall Aphid in Nursery Plant-
 ings. Sta. Tech. Bull. 225, 1934.
- North Carolina College of Agriculture, State College Station, Raleigh.
 Some Potential Changes Induced by Liming Suspen-
 sions of a Peat Soil. Sta. Tech. Bull. 47, 1934.
- Pennsylvania Pennsylvania State College, State College.
 Spraying and Dusting Apples, Costs, Grades of Fruit,
 Returns. Sta. Bull. 311, 1934.
- Tennessee College of Agriculture, Knoxville.
 The Japanese Persimmon in Tennessee. Sta. Circ. 51,
 1934.
- Texas A. & M. College of Texas, College Station.
 Cooperative Vegetable Marketing Associations of the
 Lower Rio Grande Valley. Sta. Circ. 74, 1935.

Received During March 1935

- Arizona College of Agriculture, Tucson.
 A Study of the Fig Beetle, Cotinis texana Casey.
 Sta. Tech. Bull. 55, 1935.
- California College of Agriculture, Berkeley.
 Avocado Diseases in California. Sta. Bull. 585, 1934.
- Georgia Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment.
 Control of Tomato Seedbed Diseases of Southern
 Plants. Sta. Bull. 187, 1935.
- Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.
 Tomato Diseases and Insect Pests, Identification and
 Control. Sta. Circ. 428, 1935.
- Indiana Purdue University, La Fayette.
 Plant Forcing with Electric Lights. Sta. Circ. 206,
 1934.

- Kansas Kansas State College of Agriculture, Manhattan.
 Hardy Trees and Shrubs for Western Kansas. Sta.
 Bull. 270, 1934.
 Commercial Fertilizers for Potatoes in the Kansas
 River Valley. Sta. Circ. 174, 1935.
- Kentucky College of Agriculture, Lexington.
 The Control of Fruit Pests. Sta. Bull. 353, 1934.
- Massachusetts Massachusetts State College, Amherst.
 Blueberry Culture in Massachusetts. Sta. Bull.
 317, 1935.
- Minnesota College of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul.
 The Home Vegetable Garden. Sta. Bull. 315, 1935.
- New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.
 The Grape Berry Moth. Sta. Circ. 339, 1935.
 Cranberry Fruit Rots in New Jersey. Sta. Circ.
 340, 1935.
 Control of Scale Insects on Nursery Stock and Orna-
 mental Shrubs. Sta. Circ. 343, 1935.
 The Cyclamen Mite and the Broad Mite. Sta. Circ.
 344, 1935.
 The Chrysanthemum Midge (Diarthronomyia hypogaea F.
 Low). Sta. Circ. 345, 1935.
 The False-Blossom Disease of Cranberries. Sta.
 Circ. 348, 1935.
- New York New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.
 Winter Injury to Fruit and Nut Varieties in New
 York State. Sta. Circ. 156, 1935.
 The Herb Garden. Sta. Circ. 157, 1935.
- North Dakota North Dakota Agricultural College, State College Station,
 Fargo.
 Seed Treatment. Sta. Circ. 56, 1935.
- Texas A. & M. College of Texas, College Station.
 Peanut Growing in the Gulf Coast Prairie of Texas.
 Sta. Bull. 503, 1935.
 The Production of Winter Vegetables in the Lower
 Rio Grande Valley. Sta. Circ. 73, 1934.
- Utah Utah State Agricultural College, Logan.
 Cherries of Utah. Sta. Bull. 253, 1935.
- Virginia Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
 Experiments on the Control of the Mexican Bean Beetle,
 1933-1934. Sta. Bull. 296, 1935.
 The Plum Curculio in Virginia. Sta. Bull. 297, 1935.

West Virginia College of Agriculture, Morgantown.
Growing Grapes in West Virginia. Sta. Circ. 69, 1935.

Received During April 1935

Alabama Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Lima Beans. Sta. Leaflet 14, 1935.

California College of Agriculture, Berkeley.
An Interspecific Hybrid in Allium; Meiosis in Allium
fistulosum, Allium cepa, and Their Hybrid. Hilgar-
dia, Vol. 9, no. 5, 1935.
Growth and Composition of Deglet Noor Dates in Rela-
tion to Water Injury. Hilgardia, Vol. 9, no. 6,
1935.

Delaware University of Delaware, Newark.
Control of the Plum Curculio in Delaware. Sta. Bull.
193, 1935.

Georgia Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment.
Vegetables, Preparation and Place in the Diet.
Sta. Bull. 188, 1935.

Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.
Directions for Spraying Fruits in Illinois. Sta.
Circ. 429, 1935.

Michigan Michigan State College, East Lansing.
Production and Price Trends in the Pitted Red Cherry
Industry. Sta. Spec. Bull. 258, 1935.

Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia.
Factors Affecting Strawberry Prices. Sta. Bull. 347,
1935.
Pruning Stone Fruits, Peaches, Cherries and Plums.
Sta. Circ. 183, 1935.
Fertilizers for Vegetable Crops. Sta. Circ. 185,
1935.

Nebraska College of Agriculture, Lincoln.
The Effect of a Controlled Nitrogen Supply with Dif-
ferent Temperatures and Photo-Periods upon the De-
velopment of the Potato Plant. Sta. Res. Bull. 75,
1934.

New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.
Greenhouse Fumigation with Calcium Cyanide. Sta.
Circ. 346, 1935.

- New Jersey-Contd. The Plum Curculio (Conotrachelus nenuphar Herbst).
Sta. Circ. 349, 1935.
- New York New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.
Studies on Apple Scab and Spray Materials for Its
Control in the Hudson Valley. Sta. Tech. Bull.
227, 1935.
Apple Growing in New York. Sta. Circ. 158, 1935.
- Rhode Island Rhode Island State College, Kingston.
A Study of the Costs and Returns from Grading Vegetables. Sta. Bull. 249, 1935.
- Received During May 1935
- Arizona College of Agriculture, Tucson.
The Olive Parlatoria, Parlatoria oleae Colvee, in
Arizona. Sta. Tech. Bul. 56, 1935.
- California College of Agriculture, Berkeley.
Relation of Virus Diseases to Potato Production
in California. Sta. Bull. 587, 1935.
Comparative Histology of Healthy and Psorosis-
Affected Tissues of Citrus Sinensis. The Effects
of Zinc and Iron Salts on the Cell Structure of
Mottled Orange Leaves. Hilgardia, Vol. 9, no. 2,
1935.
Copper Content of Citrus Leaves and Fruit in Relation
to Exanthema and Fumigation Injury. Physiological
Gradients in Citrus Fruits. Hilgardia,
Vol. 9, no. 3, 1935.
Relation of Temperature to Infection of Bean and
Cowpea Seedlings by Rhizoctonia bataticola. The
Olive Knot Disease, Its Inception, Development,
and Control. Hilgardia, Vol. 9, no. 4, 1935.
- Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.
The Role of Zinc Sulfate in Peach Sprays. Sta.
Bull. 414, 1935.
- Indiana Purdue University, LaFayette.
Indiana Baltimore Tomato, Its History and Development. Sta. Circ. 207, 1934.
- Iowa Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames.
Functional Diseases of the Apple in Storage. Sta.
Bull. 329, 1935.
Passing an Alternating Electric Current Through
Food and Fruit Juices. Sta. Res. Bull. 181, 1935.

- Iowa-Contd. Physiological Behavior of Grimes Golden Apples in
Storage.. Sta. Res. Bull. 182, 1935.
- Louisiana Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
Report of the Fruit and Truck Experiment Station,
Hammond, Louisiana. (1935)
- New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.
The Control of Insect Pests of Lawns and Golf
Courses. Sta. Circ. 347, 1935.
Canker Worms. Sta. Circ. 353, 1935.
- Oregon Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis.
Control of the Western Peach and Frune Root-Borer.
Sta. Circ. 109, 1935.
Tree Borers and Their Control. Sta. Circ. 110, 1935.
Cutworm Control in Oregon. Sta. Circ. 111, 1935.
- Texas A. & M. College of Texas, College Station.
The Tung-Oil Tree in Texas. Sta. Circ. 75, 1935.
- Washington State College of Washington, Pullman.
Cost of Producing Pears in Washington. Sta. Bull.
307, 1935.
Virus Diseases of Greenhouse-Grown Tomatoes. Sta.
Bull. 308, 1935.
- Received During June 1935
- Arizona College of Agriculture, Tucson.
Date-Growing in Arizona. Sta. Bull. 149, 1935.
- Colorado State Agricultural College, Fort Collins.
Codling Moth Studies, North Fork Valley of Colorado.
Sta. Bull. 414, 1935.
- Delaware University of Delaware, Newark.
Parasitism of the Oriental Fruit Moth with Special
Reference to the Importance of Certain Alternate
Hosts. Sta. Bull. 194, 1935.
- Georgia Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment.
The Iodine Content of Some Georgia Vegetables and
Water as a Factor in Its Variation. Sta. Bull.
190, 1935.
- Nebraska College of Agriculture, Lincoln.
Seed Potato Production in Central Nebraska. Sta.
Bull. 294, 1935.

- New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.
Diseases and Insect Pests of Rhododendron and
Azalea. Sta. Circ. 350, 1935.
- New York New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.
Planting Dates as an Aid to Potato Insect Control
on Long Island. Sta. Bull. 652, 1935.
- North Carolina College of Agriculture, State College Station, Raleigh.
Arsenical Injury on the Peach. Sta. Tech. Bull. 49,
1935.
- North Dakota North Dakota Agricultural College, State College Station,
Fargo.
Growing Fruit in North Dakota. Sta. Bull. 280, 1935.
The Native Fruits of North Dakota and Their Use.
Sta. Bull. 281, 1935.
- Pennsylvania Pennsylvania State College, State College.
Vegetable Variety and Strain Trials, 1933-34. Sta.
Bull. 313, 1935.
- Virginia Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk.
Truck Crop Investigations: The Rational Use of Lime
in Potato Production in Eastern Virginia. Sta.
Bull. 83, 1934.
Truck Crop Investigations: Comparative Data for
Three Coastal Plain Soils for Soil Characteristics
and Plant Growth. Sta. Bull. 84, 1934.
Truck Crop Investigations: The Effect of Magnesium
Arsenate Spray Applied at Various Pump Pressures
on the Yield of Bush Lima Beans. Sta. Bull. 85,
1934.
- Extension Horticultural Publications
- Received During May 1935
- Massachusetts Massachusetts State College, Amherst.
Success with House Plants, Ext. Leaflet 103, rev., 1935.
- Minnesota College of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul.
Planting the Standard Windbreak. Ext. Bull. 168, 1935.
- New Hampshire University of New Hampshire, Durham.
Apple Spray Program for 1935. Ext. Circ. 163, 1935.
The Permanent 4-H Home Garden. Ext. Junior Circ. 43,
1934.

- New York N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.
 Amateur Flower Shows. Ext. Bull. 316, 1935.
- Ohio College of Agriculture, Columbus.
 Lawns. Ext. Bull. 129, rev., 1935.
 Peach Leaf Curl. Ext. Bull. 158, 1935.
- Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.
 4-H Club Horticultural Manual. Ext. Circ. 316, 1935.
- Pennsylvania Pennsylvania State College, State College.
 Construction of Small Glass Houses. Ext. Leaflet
 35, 1935.
- Vermont College of Agriculture, Burlington.
 Good Gardening in Vermont. Ext. Circ. 82, 1935.
 Herbs, Their Culture and Use. Ext. Circ. 83, 1935.
- Received During June 1935
- Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.
 Directions for Spraying Fruits in Illinois. Ext.
 Serv. Circ. 429, 1935.
- Indiana Purdue University, LaFayette.
 The Storage of Vegetables. Ext. Bull. 58, rev., 1935.
 More and Better Potatoes. Ext. Bull. 89, rev., 1935.
 Peach Pointers. Ext. Bull. 171, rev., 1935.
 Sweet Potato Production. Ext. Bull. 204, 1935.
 House Plants. Ext. Bull. 206, 1935.
 Controlling Fire Blight by Canker Treatment and Spray-
 ing. Ext. Bull. 208, 1935.
 Varieties of Fruit for Indiana. Ext. Leaflet 46,
 rev., 1935.
 Profits in Tomato Packing. Ext. Leaflet 181, 1935.
 Soil Management and Fertilizers for Indiana Fruit
 Crops. Ext. Leaflet 185, 1935.
 Currants and Gooseberries. Ext. Leaflet 193, 1935.
 Helps for the Home Garden. Ext. Pub. not numbered,
 1935.
- Massachusetts Massachusetts State College, Amherst.
 False Blossom, the Most Destructive Cranberry Disease,
 Ext. Leaflet 154, 1935.
 Compost for the Home Garden. Ext. Leaflet 155, 1935.
- New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.
 Control of Anthracnose on Red Raspberries. Ext. Bull.
 160, 1935.

Received During July 1935

California College of Agriculture, Berkeley.
Growing and Handling Sweet Potatoes in California.
Ext. Circ. 55, rev., 1935.

Florida College of Agriculture, Gainesville.
The Home Garden. Ext. Bull. 80, 1935.

Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.
Saving Garden Crops from Insect Injury. Ext. Circ.
437, 1935.

Minnesota College of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul.
Picking, Handling, and Packing Fruits for Market.
Ext. Bull. 169, 1935.

Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia.
The 4-H Potato Club. 4-H Club Circ. no. 5, rev.,
1935.

Washington State College of Washington, Pullman.
Control of Damping Off. Ext. Bull. 205, 1935.

Received During August 1935

Alabama Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Subsistence Gardening. Ext. Pamphlet no. 9, 1935.

Colorado State Agricultural College, Fort Collins.
Cutworm Control. Ext. Circ. 88-A, 1935.
Grasshopper Control. Ext. Circ. 89-A, 1935.
Melon and Cucumber Aphis Control. Ext. Circ. 90-A,
1935.
Onion-Thrips Control. Ext. Circ. 91-A, 1935.
Cucumber-Beetle Control. Ext. Circ. 92-A, 1935.
Squash-bug Control. Ext. Circ. 93-A, 1935.
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